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### Essay #3

Death penalty is a capital punishment established in the Code of King Hammurabi of Babylon, this punishment was only for those who commit any crimes of the 25 crimes that were listed in the code of death penalty, any person who committed a crime that was in that list was going to be sentenced to death ("History of the Death"). But in the Seventh Century, the Draconian Code of Athens changed it, and the punishment for any crime was the death penalty ("History of the Death"). The death penalty was introduced in America because of Britain's influence, later on Thomas Jefferson established a bill to revise Virginia's death penalty laws; this bill Jefferson introduced suggested that the capital punishment be only used for crimes like murder or treason ("History of the Death"). One of the first executions that were made was for Captain George Kendall in the Jamestown colony of Virginia in 1608; the reason for his executions was because he was an undercover spy for Spain, and the Virginia Governor Thomas Dale sentenced Kendall to the death penalty ("History of the Death"). Not all the states agreed with having a capital punishment in their laws, and some of them changed it; like Michigan in 1846 became the first state to take away the death penalty to any crime except treason, but after that Rhode Island and Wisconsin change this one more time, and they decide to take away the capital punishment at all in this state. ("History of the Death"). For some states crimes like murder and treason need to be punished with death. Capital punishment is not only essential to create protection in a victim's family, but also to protect the community from future crimes.

Death penalty has been having changes by the time past, and some of these changes serve a good purpose to make the capital punishment not be abolished, some states of the United States don't agree that the death penalty should be a punishment for any crime, and others believe that this capital punishment should be only used in specific cases. Some states decide to take away the crimes that weren't considered really bad for capital punishment or do this execution in private without any civilians in the execution room. In the website "History of Death Penalty" says, "In the early part of the 19th century, many states reduced the number of their capital crimes and built state penitentiaries. In 1834, Pennsylvania became the first state to move executions away from the public eye and carry them out in correctional facilities". ~~This is proving what is being argued early in the paragraph,~~ since the reduction of the crimes, governors started to take away capital crime from their laws, and this punishment was only taken into consideration if the crime was major like treason or murder. Also some governors decide to keep this execution away from regular citizens, and they take away those out of the eye public, and the reason for this was because of the complains some citizens, Reb Xu in the website "Spectatorship and the Consumption of dying at public execution" states, "Public executions eventually died out as a practice, in part due to public outcry against the gruesome display, but also due to fears and moral panic surrounding the mixing of classes and the creep of 'lowbrow' culture". This is proving that because of the public panic, and fear some of the states decide to stop showing these executions to the public eye to reduce complaints from the citizens.

The death penalty shouldn't be taken away because it is not fair for all those families that lost a member, and all the pain they went through, and the only thing they ask for is justice, the only answer they get is that they are only going to be in jail, and it shouldn't be like that; just like the criminal takes away the life of others the judges should do the same to theirs. People that do

those horrible crimes shouldn't be living like they didn't do something bad to anyone, in the website "ProCon.Org" states, " The family knows that the execution of the murderer cannot bring their loved one back. They suspect it will not bring them 'closure' or 'finality' or 'peace,' but there is justice and perhaps an end to the ongoing wounding by 'the murderer and then the system'. For the families it is important to know that the government did justice, and they can feel satisfied knowing that the right thing has been done. However, some people believe that this punishment is immoral, and they considered torture, In the website "ProCon.Org" states, "Murder is calculated, unjustified and intentional taking if life. When we, under the supposed color of law, deliberate, decide, and plan the purposeful extinguishing of human life, we commit murder. The death penalty is murder." People say that the government is also committing murder, but something that they don't consider is that the criminal kills someone innocent, the government it's murdering someone that takes away an innocent life.

## Works Cited

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